

The Gazette of India



EXTRAORDINARY

PART I—Section 1

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 93] NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1957/SRAVANA 8, 1879

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

RESOLUTIONS

TARIFFS

New Delhi, the 30th July 1957

No. 12(1)-TP/57.—The Tariff Commission has submitted its report on the continuance of protection to the Sago Industry on the basis of an inquiry undertaken by it under Sections 11(e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. Its recommendations are as follows :—

- (1) Protection to the Sago Industry should be continued for a further period of two years, i.e., till the end of the year 1959, and the existing rates of protective duties should be maintained during the period.
- (2) Wide publicity should be given in the regional language to the Report of the Sago Expert Committee and the brochure containing the Indian Standard Specifications in respect of sago.
- (3) The factories producing sago in Salem District of Madras should be brought under the administration of pure food laws in the country and steps taken to have all factories registered under licences, the rules for the issue of licences being framed in consultation with the Central Food Technological Research Institute.
- (4) A laboratory should be established at Salem for testing samples of sago in accordance with the standards as laid down by the Indian Standards Institution. This laboratory should also, in collaboration with the Central Food Technological Research Institute, assist manufacturers to achieve the minimum working conditions necessary for the efficient operation of their factories.
- (5) No licences for export of sago should be granted to a producer until he has obtained a certificate from the Central Food

Technological Research Institute (or the testing laboratory to be established at Salem) to the effect that the quality of sago produced in the factory fulfils Indian Standard Specifications.

- (6) The practice of colouring sago should be prohibited.
- (7) The Government of Madras should give necessary assistance to the producers of sago to set up a co-operative organisation which should function as a central purchasing agency for tapioca tubers and a distributing agency for the finished product.

2. Government accept recommendation (1). The protective duty on Sago Globules and Tapioca pearls has been rounded off to 40% *ad valorem* (if manufactured in a British Colony) and 50% *ad valorem* (if not manufactured in a British Colony) with effect from the 16th May, 1957, under the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1957. Necessary legislation will be undertaken in due course to continue protection to the Industry at the revised rates of duty.

3. Government also accept recommendation (2) and will take suitable steps to implement it as far as possible.

4. Government have taken note of recommendations (3) to (6) and steps will be taken to implement them as far as possible. Recommendation (7) has also been noted and the matter will be taken up with the State Government concerned.

5. The Tariff Commission has also made certain ancillary recommendations for improving technique in the production of sago, for the expansion of sales and for the maintenance of relevant statistics. These recommendations will be brought to the attention of the industry and the Salem Sago Manufacturers' Association.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all concerned and that it be published in the Gazette of India.

No. 16(1)-TP/57.—The Tariff Commission has submitted its report on the continuance of protection to the Grinding Wheels Industry on the basis of an inquiry undertaken by it under Sections 11(e) and 13 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951. Its recommendations are as follows:—

- (1) The present protective duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* should be continued and the period of protection should be extended upto 31st December, 1959.
- (2) Government should continue to permit the manufacturers of grinding wheels to import synthetic abrasive grains free of duty in sufficient quantities to meet their requirements.
- (3) The standard specifications for grinding wheels should be prescribed without delay.
- (4) Carborundum Universal Ltd. should try to develop the necessary bonding material from indigenous sources so that at a future date the Company may not have to depend on foreign sources for this raw material.
- (5) The manufacturers of grinding wheels should endeavour to improve the quality of their products.

(6) Grindwell Abrasives Limited, and Carborundum Universal Limited, should introduce a proper system of costing by the end of 1957. By the time the Commission takes up their case for re-examination in 1959 the industry should be in a position to furnish the Commission with accurate cost data according to broad categories.

2. Government accept recommendation (1) and the necessary legislation will be undertaken in due course.

3. As regards recommendation (2), Government agree to the continuance of the concession of duty free import of synthetic abrasive grains in favour of all units engaged in the industry. Government have also taken note of the recommendation for permitting import of sufficient quantities of synthetic abrasive grains to meet the requirements of the manufacturers of grinding wheels.

4. Government accept recommendation (3) and steps will be taken to implement it as far as possible.

5. The attention of the Industry and the units concerned is invited to recommendations (4), (5) and (6).

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to all concerned and that it be published in the Gazette of India.

B. B. SAKSENA, Jt. Secy.

